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Relation between Nervous and Glandular Tissue in Ascidians.

— It is now fully established that the brain and neural gland in the ascidian embryo develop from a common Anlage. Professor M. M. Metcalf (*Biol. Bull.*, Vol. I, No. 1) has studied the relation of the nerve and duct which spring from the brain and gland, respectively, and run along the median line on the partition wall between the pharynx and cloaca, and finds a closeness of relations there between the two tissues that is quite as remarkable as is the fact of their common origin.

In *Amaroncium constellatum*, for example, a rudimentary duct starts out from the gland, but soon loses its lumen and becomes so intimately united with a strand of cells from the brain that it is impossible to tell whether the common mass should be regarded as coming from brain or gland.

W. E. RITTER.

The Life Cycle of Adelea Ovata, a coccidium parasitic in the digestive epithelium of *Lithobius*, has been described by Siedlecki.¹ When the sporocysts, which are resistant stages, are taken into the intestine of the host, the two sporozoites are liberated from the cyst and enter the epithelium, where, by a process of endogenous generation, they give rise to two sexually different stages, the microgametocytes and the macrogametes. These pass into the lumen of the intestine, where a smaller microgametocyte attaches itself to a larger macrogamete and undergoes two divisions, producing four microgametes. These two divisions differ in character, the first being a regular division resulting only in a quantitative reduction of the chromatin, while the second is irregular and apparently reduces the number of chromosomes. The nucleus of the macrogamete also rejects a portion of its chromatin. A single microgamete then unites with the macrogamete, and divisions follow which result in the formation of the resistant sporocysts.

C. A. K.

Notes.— In the Prague *Sitzungsberichte* Dr. Mrazek describes the destruction of cysts of the sporozoan *Glugea* in the spinal cord of *Lophius* by the phagocytes of the host which press through the walls of the cyst and devour the spores.

The limnetic Peridinidæ of Norway are discussed by Huitfeldt-Kaas in the Christiania *Skrifter*. Five species are reported, of

¹ Siedlecki, M. Étude cytologique et cycle évolutif de *Adelea ovata* Schneider, *Ann. de l'Inst. Pasteur* (1899), pp. 169-192, Pls. I-III.